

UNION LABOR DEPARTMENT

Under the Auspices
of the
OGDEN TRADES ASSEMBLY

Address all Communications to
W. M. PIGGOTT, Editor,
375 Twenty-fourth Street.

THE UNION LABEL.

It is a burning question with many why union labor is so insistent on the use of the union label and the purchase of union made goods. Many seem to think it merely a hobby, while others think it a wanton exhibition of selfishness, or a disposition on the part of union men to deprive others of the means of livelihood. As a matter of fact, it is neither. No one desires to see anyone become a public charge through lack of work, much less starve. Nor is there a more unselfish and free hearted class of people in the world than is found in the unions; also, they ceased riding hobby horses while they were yet boys. We desire at this time to mention but one phase of the subject, and which is applicable to two classes of people—the workers and the purchasing public. As a "protection" to the workers themselves, we insist upon the use of the union "label." The label is placed upon all goods where it is possible; otherwise a "house" or "shop card" is used, and where neither could be used, the men carry their membership cards onto the job. As a matter of fact, only union people are employed under these conditions, and why should it not be so? These men have given of their time and money, and have derived themselves and their families of many comforts and pleasures, in order to improve their working conditions and wages; so, why should they not enjoy the benefits. But it is not so. The non-union man—the man who has never contributed a penny, nor turned his hand over to assist in bringing about these improvements, enjoys a considerable benefit as well. Now, when the union label is patronized as it should be, the union firms will employ more men, thus forcing more men into the union, until all are unionized. And then labor can secure its just recompense; without incurring any greater burdens upon the public.

As a "protection" to the purchasing public, the union label stands out prominently. If you wish to purchase labor, you will find the best, as a rule, in the union. This has been successfully demonstrated so often, that it needs no further comment here. If you wish to purchase any article of merchandise, we advise you to accept only that which bears the union label, for it is the only safe means you have in guarding against the "sweatshop" and "prison-made" goods. And why should you be thus worried? Linger a moment. The manufacture of shirts in the Maryland penitentiary has reached enormous proportions, amounting in one year to 4,560,000 dozen. This class of goods is also made in the penitentiaries at Jefferson City, Mo., Moundsville, W. Va., and in many others. And not only this class of goods, but overalls and ladies' skirts and other articles of clothing in some of them. Now, think of the enormous number of these articles that are scattered broadcast throughout the country, and then listen to a description of the sanitary and other conditions under which these articles are made, as portrayed in a statement that was submitted to the subcommittee of the house committee on labor at a hearing on the Convict Labor bill.

The Statement.

"Let me now proceed to analyze the question from a sanitary standpoint. Anyone who calls at the Maryland penitentiary, and requests to see (here the writer mentions several names which we omit) will find them covered with sores, and in many cases from which the puss is constantly oozing. And they may well shudder from a fear that perhaps the shirt they are wearing, was handled over and over again by these men in different operations. Then again, there are many consumptive inmates in the institution engaged as operators, etc. They should never be permitted to work with other prisoners, much less handle shirts that are to be worn by others. I have personally seen the dry, putrid, scurfed off shirts in the packing department before shipment. And I have witnessed men 'ground' to their machines until two days before their death which was officially pronounced by the penitentiary physician as tuberculosis. Men suffering from these diseases are not isolated—not even in the dining room, and never in the shops—so disease is spread and contracted all in that mad scramble for the American dollar."

Now, dear reader, digest well the above statement, and then contemplate the possible consequences—how syphilis and tubercular and other disease germs may be carried thousands of miles and brought into your home and then will you still wonder why we are so insistent on the use of the union label?

APPRECIATE GOOD SERVICE.

A minister once said: "I believe in strewing the pathway with flowers, rather than the grave. I would rather have an ounce of taffy, than a pound of epitaphy." And I believe he was right. Let us give the flowers while one is able to enjoy them, and say the kind words while one can appreciate them. Such sentiments as were expressed by the editor of the *Chicago Daily Socialist* and *Server* in the June issue, is worth more to me than all the post-mortem eulogies that might be pronounced over my lifeless dust.

Brother Sullivan expresses his appreciation in the following lines: "We are greatly indebted to President W. M. Piggott of the Utah State Federation of Labor for his untiring services in behalf of our two locals at Ogden, Utah. Bro. Piggott is always on the job and does not let the way side if he can help it."

NO REDUCTION IN WAGES.

(By M. Grant Hamilton, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor.)

From the standpoint of age, the organized labor movement is still garbed in its infantile raiment, and many of the conceptions of its champions conspicuously indicate the formative

period of its existence. In all great efforts of the past these same characteristics had a prominent place, and when it is comprehended that our movement springs from the immediate necessities of the workers, whose environment precludes only limited opportunity as yet to attain helpful knowledge, the wonder is that our activities have yielded such beneficent results.

The scheme of nature has not yet revealed a state of perfection, but there is an inherent something which accompanies every human endeavor that guides us in the improvement of our past methods. Radicalism in the accepted sense, means a rapid transformation from the existing state to another, and rarely accomplishes the results predicted. This can be accounted for by the fact that changes in human affairs are controlled in large part by the characteristic human instinct, which is invariably sluggish in its operation. The shipwrecks in the early part of the last century, began an agitation for the ten-hour day, but forty years elapsed before the goal was reached—thus, practical progress has been made in establishing partially the eight-hour day among the tradesmen of our country.

The present-day necessities, however, are of equal concern with the achievements of the past, and we must predicate our future and present endeavors upon the experience gleaned in our former efforts. It is not to be understood that antiquated methods are to be employed. On the other hand, it is urged that modern usages are to be employed in the accomplishment of our aims. Conditions which surround us must be carefully scrutinized and taken advantage of. The knowledge of the time when to act is as important a factor as the courage to act.

The successful labor official of the future must be fortified with a general knowledge of commercial conditions, with acumen sufficient to take advantage of favorable circumstances, as well as to be strong enough to check any tendency toward too much speed and radical action. The present industrial outlook demands a different kind of labor men. The tendency today in the commercial field is recessionary and no institution formed by mankind can successfully change the course of the commercial tide when recession begins. Commercial laws are as immutable as natural laws. The commerce of this country has made giant strides in the last decade and the momentum attained was of such velocity and volume so great that reaction must come in pursuance to natural law. A horse driven at breakneck speed is unable to travel a great distance, but at a moderate pace will place many miles to his credit. Our commerce has traveled at high speed and as a result the reaction is at hand. The entire force and ability of every labor official, as well as every member of our local unions, should be directed toward maintaining the conditions which now obtain in the various crafts. The time is not propitious for making advances, but the unions should be steadied by closer affiliation and internal development.

Our membership cannot be dismayed by adverse court decisions or attacks made by antagonistic associations, for its foundation is laid too deep and strong in the hearts of the workers. But by unintelligent methods we may be temporarily hampered. There is no sign of organic weakness to squarely face the present outlook and take precautionary measures. On the other hand, it is an omen of strength, for if the labor organization can acquire facility in adjusting itself to the changing conditions, its future is secure and greater strides can be made in the future than have been achieved in the past.

By a study of the commercial occurrences of the past it is noted that the governing trade are natural, a season of great activity always being followed by a season of sluggishness. The period of briskness has been experienced in recent years, and the operation of industrial enterprises will now slow down in conformity with seasons stated above. The price of iron is the thermometer of commerce. When iron is high in price we invariably find an upward trend in all other commodities, with business enterprises expanding; but when iron begins to sag in price it will carry with it practically all other commodities. This is not a theory, but is sustained by history.

During the past few months iron has fallen in price, which indicates that we are in a period of falling prices. It is quite true that reductions have not as yet appeared generally, but when it is stated that the red price of iron has not stimulated buying it is plain that commerce is declining. The transition from a period of high to low prices is not accomplished in an erratic manner. By reference to our former general industrial depression the acute stage was reached in 1893. Two or three years prior to this, however, the trend was downward, and when the bottom was reached in the year named and commerce began to take the upgrade it required a number of years to again reach normal conditions.

If the logic of events in the past can be depended on, and every indication points in the direction at this time, we are within two or three years of a general industrial depression. The government deficit, the falling price of iron, the large number of unemployed, a cessation of the expanding stage, a general reduction of wages in the iron industry, with but few large undertakings being promoted, suggests that the slowing down process is upon us.

If labor organizations can but realize this important phase of the general situation and act in accordance therewith it will be possible to maintain in large part the conditions we have so valiantly fought for. But if we forget or refuse to take cognizance of prevailing conditions serious consequences will follow. From this time on during the coming few years it should be the constant aim of every labor official to promote good fellowship in the movement, avoiding conflicts wherever possible, and by all

means relegating jurisdictional questions. There are many questions, it is true, which require settlement—primarily that of two organizations in the same craft or where jurisdictions appear to naturally overlap. But these crafts must be resolved into wages, hours and conditions of employment, it would be a wise course to follow to formulate a working agreement and proceed harmoniously, providing, of course, that these crafts are recognized by the regular movement.

A tremendous impetus can be given to the movement if our international officers were to inaugurate a campaign of education along craft lines, leaving for the time being the question of jurisdiction. A more effective organization is not necessarily the large one, and effectiveness counts for more than any other factor, and its strength in this direction will have more influence in attracting numbers than anything else. "No reduction in wages." This should be our constant endeavor in the future, and our unions must exercise their best efforts to maintain conditions already existing and yield not to the desire to obtain further

increases, unless they can be procured without jeopardizing the best interests of the organization.

Labor Needs Faith in Itself.

Labor unions in the years gone have made many mistakes, and you will find that no people are more ready to acknowledge those mistakes than the members of these same unions. Because we have made every reason not to make these same mistakes in the future, and I believe they will not be made. Labor needs more abiding faith in itself and in the people with whom it deals. Until it has this faith it will not live partly on the past and partly on the future. When this great problem is solved it will be solved by the wage-earner and it is for us, the adherents of unionism, to bring about a closer relation among the wage-earners of the world—President Huber, Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Marxian Club Socialists

Any question concerning Socialism answered. Address all communications to K. S. Hilliard, 436 Horrick Avenue.

Editorial Committee:
KATE S. HILLIARD,
E. A. BATTLE,
ROY E. SOUTHWICK.

WEALTH.

Land—that is, nature—is not the source of all wealth; it is the material which the necessary labor of man, transforms into wealth, and without which there could be no wealth of life either; but until that transformation has been performed, the forming function has been performed on it, it is no more wealth than the fixed stars.

Now, although man himself and all his works are products of nature, and, although, in that large sense, nature is, therefore, the source of all wealth, yet in order to get at the equities of the "wealth" question, as between man and man, we must, as Huxley says, "consider man apart from nature, and as simply a member of society."

"Wealth," as a term of economic science, has a definite, distinctive meaning; it means something that has an exchange value. Now, if everything we need was as plentiful and as easily appropriated as the air we breathe, there could be no exchange value, therefore no wealth.

Therefore, labor is the only source of real wealth, and the laborer is the rightful owner of wealth. This is the truth, and we challenge the world to disprove it.

But remember that the only labor that can produce wealth is necessary—socially necessary—labor, and other kind of labor, such as digging holes in your back yard and filling them up again, may be good exercise, but it cannot produce an exchange value.

Now, we may be asked, "Why do the people go to the trouble of stating these things, feeling they are manifestly evident as to be the truest and simplest of commonplaces?"

The reason we do is because economic superstition, as expressed in the actions of the vast majority, denies in toto every one of them, and rewards labor in inverse proportion to its usefulness, and to its quantity the harder and more useful your work the smaller its reward. This is fact.

Don Quixote Kipling has, the "Sunday Times" tells us, "removed the button from his foil," and is running amuck against Socialism in a story called "Melissa." He might as well—as the Church did 300 years ago—run amuck against the solar system; we have no time for the bought and paid for bard of St. Jingo—Sydney, Australia, People.

Official reports of the wreck of the Slavonia off the Azores tell of the removal of the first cabin passengers to comfortable retreats ashore and all their baggage saved early in the morning, and of the *Keosage* passengers being left aboard till afternoon, their quarters flooded with the incoming sea, their baggage lost, and their final landing to "seek comfort in the open air, without blankets." Shakespeare was wrong when he said "All the world's a stage." All the world's a Slavonia, with the steerage passengers, those locked beneath the hatches of economic dependence, continually getting the worst of it.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Aked, more generally known as the chimney-sweep of the Standard Oil Conscience is in error when he declares that John D. Rockefeller, the chimney soot prices. It is quite true that reductions have not as yet appeared generally, but when it is stated that the red price of iron has not stimulated buying it is plain that commerce is declining. The transition from a period of high to low prices is not accomplished in an erratic manner. By reference to our former general industrial depression the acute stage was reached in 1893. Two or three years prior to this, however, the trend was downward, and when the bottom was reached in the year named and commerce began to take the upgrade it required a number of years to again reach normal conditions.

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If labor organizations can but realize this important phase of the general situation and act in accordance therewith it will be possible to maintain in large part the conditions we have so valiantly fought for. But if we forget or refuse to take cognizance of prevailing conditions serious consequences will follow. From this time on during the coming few years it should be the constant aim of every labor official to promote good fellowship in the movement, avoiding conflicts wherever possible, and by all

Unfortunately, it meets with two very strong objections. First, it does not explain anything, it merely states the problem. We are not any more advanced after being told that, when in the history of the earth water receded and animals were obliged to live partly on land and partly in the water, we would like to know exactly by what physical laws the new conditions acted on the organism, and exactly how the organism reacted. The adaptation theory does not tell us anything about the "wealth" question, as between man and man, we must, as Huxley says, "consider man apart from nature, and as simply a member of society."

The science of evolution would have remained forever pitted against this barrier, if recently a new theory had not been advanced. This new theory, the mutation theory, has been championed by Hugo de Vries, the Dutch botanist. According to him, evolution proceeds in a very different way. Horticulturists and others have long known the existence of plants and "sports," new plants essentially different from the parents, which spring up suddenly in the genealogy of a species. They are differentiated from hybrids and recurrent varieties in that the latter depend on the parents in the "wealth" question, as between man and man, we must, as Huxley says, "consider man apart from nature, and as simply a member of society."

These are, therefore, the important points of the mutation theory, from a heretofore constant species, a sport is suddenly produced, which is the prototype of a new species. Please notice that what we have here is not a hypothesis, and it seems to me a very legitimate one, is that evolution has proceeded thus by leaps, by bounds, at long intervals of time.

To return to our example. When, at a remote period of the history of the earth, water began to recede, and leave dry land and swamps, a new condition was evidently imposed on the animals, which, up to that time, had lived in the water, and were equipped for water life. Nevertheless, they did not proceed to develop into land animals; they just kept on living as best they could with their antiquated systems of gills. Suddenly, owing to some ephemeral disturbance of the surroundings, a sport was born, possessor, like his parents, of the old-fashioned gills, but, unlike them, armed with lungs. He bred true, and we have a very soon there was a new species of lunged animals living side by side with the original lungless stock. Naturally they soon overcrowded the land, and the struggle for life the better equipped, the lunged ones, survived.

Of course there must have been lots of other "sports" produced besides these lunged amphibians, whose new characteristic consisted, not in lungs, but in something else; only this one, being else, did not happen to be of the special profit, and in the struggle for life, they were survived by the original stock.

The foregoing illustration is more of a "fantasy" by way of showing how evolution may have proceeded according to the mutation theory, by a series of successive bounds, at intervals of time.

That is why, in my opinion, a social revolution, far from being in opposition to scientific evolution, would, on the contrary, be the only scientific method of production, machinery, production, co-operative labor, lungs are needed; in this case an adequate social system. Sports are constantly coming to light, sports without the aid of the "wealth" question, as between man and man, we must, as Huxley says, "consider man apart from nature, and as simply a member of society."

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MADE FROM THE "LEFT OVERS."

Chickenette is Something Original to Serve for Luncheon.

An original luncheon dish made from the "left overs" from a chicken dinner, easily prepared, inexpensive and delicious. The following recipe provides sufficient quantity for three adults: Take enough crisp celery to make a cupful when chopped fine, using a few of the green leaves for the purpose of coloring; one medium-sized onion, chopped or thinly sliced; add slowly the celery and onion for 40 minutes in two cups of sweet milk; then add about one cupful of odd bits of cold broiled or roasted chicken, three or four tablespoonfuls of chicken gravy and a little dressing; half a cup of cold boiled rice, well separated; two medium sized ripe tomatoes; half a cup of mashed turnip; season to taste, using cayenne pepper; stew (or bake) slowly for 15 minutes, and serve hot.

A Contagious Idea.

A teller who was detailed to the woman's window in a bank was asked by a portly German hausfrau for a new envelope for her bank book. The lady behind her, noting that her own envelope was a trifle dingy, asked also for a fresh envelope.

No. 3 said "Me, too," or words to the same effect, and so it went down the line.

When his patience and his stock of envelopes threatened to give out the teller determined to call a halt. A fastidiously dressed lady appeared at the window holding out a perfectly gloved hand.

"I should like one, too, please," said she.

"One what, madam?" asked the teller.

The lady flushed and began to look comical.

"Why," she stammered, "what the other ladies had."—From the Outlook.

Fillmore's Papers.

President Millard Fillmore's voluminous papers, covering the period immediately preceding the civil war, have been given to the Buffalo Historical society, says a Buffalo dispatch.

In the will of the late Millard Fillmore, son of the president, was the following specification:

"At the earliest practicable moment burn or otherwise destroy effectively all correspondence of letters to or from my father, mother, sister or me."

Keeping His Word.

"It's real mean!" the young woman exclaimed.

"What's the matter?" her mother inquired.

"Before I married Herbert I made him promise to pass every evening at home with me, and now he says he's sorry, but he can't take me to the theater without breaking his word."

NOTICE TO WATER USERS.

State Engineer's Office,
Salt Lake City, Utah, June 22, 1909.
Notice is hereby given that A. F. Parker, whose post office address is Ogden, Utah, has made application in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 108, Session Laws of Utah, 1905, as amended by the Session Laws of Utah, 1907, to appropriate twenty-seven thousand (27,000) acre-feet of water from the South Fork of Ogden River, Weber County, Utah. Said water will be stored whenever available during the period from January 1 to December 31, inclusive, of each year, in a reservoir embraced in Sections 1, 5, 6 and 7, Township 6 north, Range 3 east and Section 32 and 33, Township 7 north, Range 3 east, Salt Lake base and meridian. The water so stored will be released from said reservoir into a pipe line when necessary during the above named period, at a point which lies south 2,250 feet from the northwest corner of Section 7, Township 6 north, Range 3 east, Salt Lake base and meridian, from where it will be conveyed for a distance of about 70,000 feet to the intake of Ogden City pipe line in Ogden Canyon, in which pipe line it will be conveyed for a distance of about 30,000 feet to Ogden City's distributive system, where it will be used during the period above specified for municipal purposes. This application is designated in the State Engineer's office as No. 1349.

All protests against the granting of said application, stating the reasons therefor, must be made by affidavit in duplicate and filed in this office within thirty (30) days after the completion of the publication of this notice.

CALEB TANNER,
State Engineer.

Date of first publication June 24, 1909, date of completion of publication July 26, 1909.

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICES.
Consult Court Clerk or the Respective Signers for Further Information.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Estate of Maria Farrow, deceased: Creditors will present claims with vouchers to the undersigned administrator, at the office of N. J. Harris, attorney for said estate, rooms 409-410 First National Bank Building, Ogden, Utah, on or before October 15, 1909.

FLORA KEYES,
Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Estate of Samuel Farrow, deceased: Creditors will present claims with vouchers to the undersigned administrator, at the office of N. J. Harris, attorney for said estate, rooms 409-410 First National Bank Building, Ogden, Utah, on or before October 15, 1909.

FLORA KEYES,
Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Estate of Heber Gibbs, deceased: Creditors will present claims with vouchers to the undersigned administrator, at the office of N. J. Harris, attorney for said estate, rooms 409-410 First National Bank Building, Ogden, Utah, on or before October 15, 1909.

MARY GIBBS,
Administratrix.

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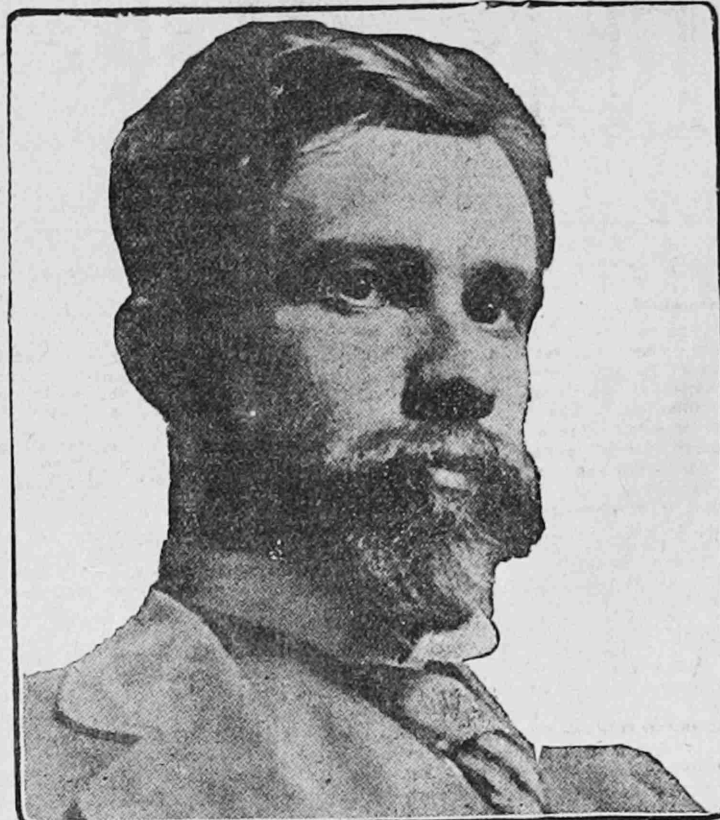
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EDITOR CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST MAKES ATTACK ON CITY GOVERNMENT



Chicago, July 9.—The oracle of the Socialist party in Chicago has attacked the city government.

A. M. Simons, head of the Chicago Daily Socialist, openly took up the warfare against Mayor Busse and the city machine. It was thought that he would at once be indicted for libelous statements, but instead States Attorney Wayman had subpoenas issued for editors and reporters of the Socialist and instructed them to appear before the grand jury prepared to substantiate their charges. He intimated that if they could do so there might be some indictments.

Mr. Simons declared all would be on hand prepared to present enough evidence to "indict an ordinary man."

"Nothing could suit me better than to get this opportunity to put the evidence before the grand jury," said Mr. Simons last night. "I certainly believe we have enough evidence to absolutely prove everything printed and prevent our indictment for libel. Also I believe that if ordinary men were involved there would be no doubt but that indictments would be voted as a result of our charges."

We shall have evidence which should show the guilt of a number of police officers who collect the tribute paid by gamblers and others to the city administration ring. There are some witnesses whom we would not wish to bring forward at this time for fear they might be killed off, but we are willing to produce what should be sufficient to do the work.

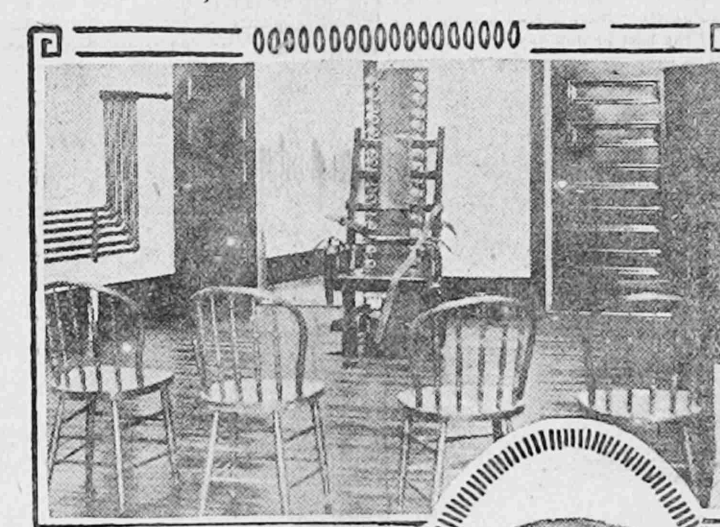
"We did not start out to expose the rottenness of the city administration without being ready for anything that might arise and I believe we can make good before the grand jury." Until the adjournment of the grand jury early in the afternoon city hall officials who took the initiative in urging the indictments of the Socialist publishers for criminal libel had hoped that action would be taken immediately.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Holt sent to the state's attorney's office in the morning what he believed to be evidence sufficient to justify the voting of indictments. Detectives Charles O'Donnell and others who purchased papers at the newspaper office and who saw the printing of part of the edition which contained the attack on Mayor Busse were in readiness to give their testimony.

Mr. Wayman, however, failed to take the matter before the grand jury. While he refused to discuss the subject, it was declared by one of his subordinates that he believes he has no right to assume that the articles are falsehoods and misrepresentations unless the persons assailed come before the grand jury and brand them as untrue and libelous.

It was declared that in the case of attacking public officials in office, if the attack is based on truth and is upon the conduct in that office, the defense of justifiable publication for the good of the public would be self-evident and sufficient.

Chester A. Jordan and the Electric Chair, Which Will Soon Claim H m



Charlestown, Mass., July 9.—One white man, Chester A. Jordan, the convicted wife murderer of Somerville, Mass., and five Chinese, convicted murderers in the Tong war of Boston's Chinatown nearly two years ago, will pay the penalty for their crimes in the electric chair at Charlestown state prison within a few weeks. This is the first time two electric execution apparatuses in the country, the other being at Sing Sing prison, New York.

The five Chinamen who are facing the shooting up of Chinatown a year ago last August were brought to court to receive their sentence Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Originally ten Chinese were placed on trial for the Chinatown murders. One died during the trial, the case against one was not pressed, and of the others Min Sing, Tom Woon, Leong Song and Joe Guey were found guilty of murder in the first degree and Warry Charles was found guilty of being an accessory before the fact. This is the first time in the history of the state of Massachusetts that five men have been sentenced to death at one time. The electric chairs at Sing Sing and Charlestown are identical in construction, three currents in each case being sent through the victim's

body in the presence of a number of witnesses, who sit in front of the condemned man. The lights in two rows on the back of the chair are to indicate that the current and apparatus are in good order. A spot is shaded on the top of the prisoner's head, the belt is strapped about him, his eyes blindfolded and the other electrodes is applied to his bare leg.

NOTICE TO WATER USERS.

State Engineer's Office,
Salt Lake City, Utah, June 22, 1909.
Notice is hereby given that A. F. Parker, whose post office address is Ogden, Utah, has made application in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 108, Session Laws of Utah, 1905, as amended by the Session Laws of Utah, 1907, to appropriate nine thousand (9,000) acre-feet of water from the right-hand branch of the South Fork of Ogden River, Weber County, Utah. Said water will be stored whenever available during the period from January 1 to December 31, inclusive, of each year, in a reservoir embraced in Sections 34, 35 and 36, Township 7 north, Range 3 east and Sections 2 and 3, Township 6 north, Range 3 east, Salt Lake base and meridian. The water so stored will be released from said reservoir into a pipe line when necessary during the above named period, at a point which lies south 155 feet south from the east quarter corner of Section 34, Township 7 north, Range 3 east, Salt Lake base and meridian, from where it will be conveyed for a distance of about 40,000 feet, where it will be used to develop power for the purpose of electric lighting and propelling machinery in towns

In Ogden Valley and Ogden City, Utah. After having been so diverted and used, the water will be returned to the natural channel of the stream, at a point which bears south 30 degrees east 2,162 feet distant from the northeast corner of Section 15, Township 6 north, Range 2 east, Salt Lake base and meridian. This application is designated in the State Engineer's office as No. 1348.

All protests against the granting